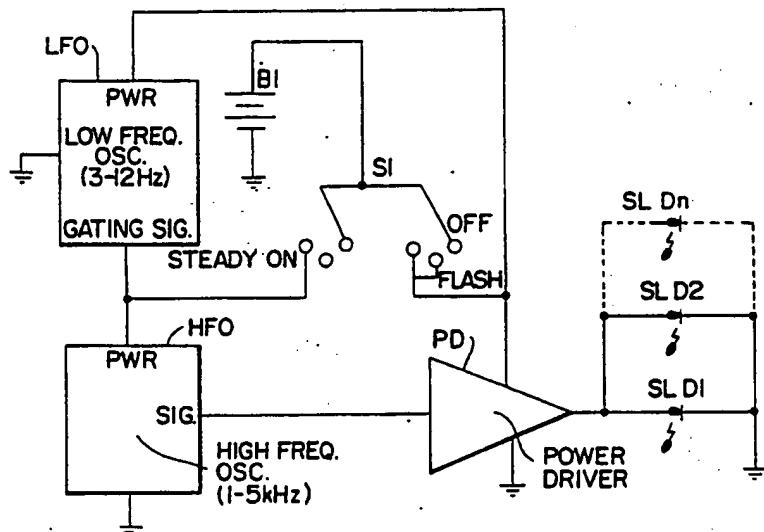




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(54) Title: BATTERY-POWERED FLASHING SUPERLUMINESCENT LIGHT EMITTING DIODE SAFETY WARNING LIGHT



(57) Abstract

A device includes a flashing safety warning light in which a superluminescent light-emitting diode light source (SLD1-SLDn) is driven by power driver (PD) supplied by a high frequency oscillator (HFO) with an oscillatory drive signal at a visually imperceptible but highly efficient operating frequency, the oscillatory drive signal preferably being a pulse signal of 1 to 5 KHz, to cause the light source to be illuminated and extinguished at the oscillatory drive signal frequency, such that extinction of the light source is not visually perceptible. The oscillatory drive signal is in turn gated on and off in accordance with a gating signal from a low frequency oscillator (LFO) at a low, highly visually perceptible frequency in the range of 3 to 12 Hz with a pulse duty cycle of between 10 to 60 % in order to cause the light source to be visually perceived as flashing on and off at the gating signal frequency in an attention-attracting manner.

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Title: **BATTERY-POWERED FLASHING SUPERLUMINESCENT LIGHT  
EMITTING DIODE SAFETY WARNING LIGHT**

**Technical Field**

The present invention is related in general to flashing warning lights, and, more particularly, to the provision of a high luminous intensity flashing warning light using superluminescent light emitting diodes for improved visibility and lower power consumption than conventional devices.

**Background Art**

Flashing (i. e. intermittently or periodically illuminated) lights have long been used to provide visual warnings, and a considerable body of research has been compiled in the fields of psychology and engineering (and more recently in that hybrid field known as "human factors engineering") concerning human perception of flashing light (i. e. the ability of people to perceive and respond to flashing light). From such research and study, a large number of factors have been identified and suggested as involved in the human perception of and reaction to flashing light, and although much knowledge on the subject is theoretically based and remains to be confirmed, there have presently been suggested certain factors which may be applied to the provision of a flashing warning light for improving the visibility of a flashing light, that is, for making a flashing light visible at a greater distance (i. e. "visibility"), and for enhancing the probability that people will not only perceive (i. e. see) the flashing light but will also react consciously thereto (i. e. "attention-getting").

It is suggested for example from the study of human factors that human visual perception of flashing light appears greatest when the light is flashed at a flash rate or frequency in the range of 3 to 10 flashes per second, with a flash duration of at least 0.05 seconds being recommended. Further, for the flashing of a light to be perceived as discrete flashes, the flash rate or frequency must be below the so-called "flicker-fusion" frequency, that is the frequency above which a flashing light appears as a steady light (i. e. due to the phenomenon of "persistence of vision"), this critical frequency being considered to be approximately 24-30 flashes per second.

For simplicity, hereinafter flash rate or frequency will be described in terms of "flashes-per-second" (fps).

Research has revealed other factors to be pertinent concerning perception of

light in general, and flashing light in particular. For example, according to Fechner's Law the sensation of light as produced by the eye varies logarithmically with the intensity of the stimulus. Further, it has been found that at low intensities of light, colors cannot be distinguished ("twilight vision"). It has also been found that at low luminous

5 Intensities, before twilight vision, there is a distinct shift of the maximum in the visibility curve towards a shorter wavelength, this phenomenon being known as the Purkinje effect. This shift of the spectral visibility curve tends to make color sensations variable quantities.

With respect to the human perception of flashes of light, a number of

10 psychosensory phenomena of interest have been indicated. It has been suggested for example that a number of different "channels" and "systems" of visual perception are present in humans, and that the perception of flashing light stimulus depends upon the action and interaction of these channels in receiving visual stimuli from the rods and cones of the retina of the eye and in transmitting these stimuli to sensory and motor

15 centers of the brain where the stimuli are "perceived" and responded-to. Further, experimental results have suggested that rod and cone signals elicited by a single flash combined in an excitatory fashion. The results of other experimental work have suggested that light flashes of short duration favor one visual sensory channel, while longer duration flashes favor another visual sensory channel. Still further, with respect

20 to the dynamic range of visual sensory perception in humans, it has been found that short (e. g. 4-msec) test flashes presented on backgrounds appear to have less dynamic range (between above and below threshold) than long (e. g. 300-msec) test flashes. Decreasing the intensity of a short flash has surprisingly little effect until a final small adjustment makes a comparatively bright flash suddenly disappear. Dimming a

25 300-msec flash is more predictable; the flash grows dimmer until it disappears. It has further been found that, incidentally, short test flashes tend to appear as abrupt bursts, whereas long test flashes are frequently seen as indistinct smudges that drift on, then off.

Luminance discrimination has also been experimentally studied, with regard to

30 what psychosensory mechanisms are involved in discerning or seeing light flashes and in discriminating luminance differences between light flashes, in an attempt to establish psychometric curves for these functions. For example, it has been attempted to demonstrate that there are two discrete detection channels, one for long flashes and

one for short flashes. Experiments have shown that different slopes are obtained for psychometric curves measured with short and long flashes. The explanation favored is that the visual system is not homogenous; there are at least two detection channels with inherently different slopes, and it is believed that these can be differentially tapped

5 by varying test flash parameters. Results of some experiments tend to confirm this, and suggest that whereas the long flash detection channel is photometrically subtractive or subadditive, the short flash detection channel is photometrically additive and has a much steeper psychometric function slope than the long flash detection channel. It is further suggested that the psychometric function slopes of the different

10 visual sensory channels vary differently as a function of wavelength, and it has been adduced that all three channels of the visual system do not have the same gain but rather differ in spectral sensitivity.

An interesting question concerns the relationship between the light detection and the flicker threshold. When flashes are supplied within a certain interval, they are

15 perceived as being fused and are indistinguishable from continuously supplied light. It has been almost 150 years since it was shown that, under fused circumstances, the mean intensity over time is independent of the actual light-dark ratio. A further question concerns how many extra quanta of light must be added to flashes perceived as fused at the absolute threshold of vision to perceive a flickering light again, or more

20 precisely, in order to see a regular high-frequency flickering light again (since fused light at threshold level is perceived as irregular flickering light). It has been previously shown that the visual perception system's processing of quantal effects at low luminance levels is essentially nonlinear. Flicker can be detected either by the "on response" or by the "off response" of the visual system to a flash of light. In the case

25 of the on response, extra light quanta have to be supplied so that the threshold set by the adaptational state induced by the previous stimuli is exceeded. A larger interval between flashes leads to a lowering of the adaptational state (because of a decrease of the flux) and thus to lower thresholds. In the case of the off response, the excitation state has to decrease by a certain amount in order to exceed the decrement threshold.

30 If flashes last long enough for a stable adaptation level to be reached, then the threshold no longer depends on the actual flash duration. Experimental results have shown that after 100 msec this stable level can be reached and maintained by a constant intensity in the flashes.

With regard to critical fusion frequency as a function of mean intensity at low luminance levels, it is has been suggested that the critical fusion frequency increases from 6 to 25 Hz with increasing stimulus size. It has also been found that, at higher luminance levels, brief flashes need a longer interval to elicit flicker perception than do 5 long-lasting flashes.

Behavioral studies have shown that when attention is directed towards a point in space, stimuli occurring at or near that location receive facilitated processing. This voluntary control over the spatial focus of attention, which can occur even while the eyes remain stationary, has been described metaphorically as an attentional 10 "spotlight". Some authors have suggested that the attentional spotlight has discrete boundaries and that stimuli falling within this "zone of facilitation" show an "all-or-none" enhancement of processing. Other research suggested that the spotlight is probably flexible, changing its size as a function of task demands.

Recent work, however, has indicated that the spatial distribution of attention in 15 many cases takes the form of a "gradient", such that the falloff of enhanced processing in regions surrounding an attended location is gradual rather than all-or-none. The bulk of evidence supporting the gradient concept has come from studies of simple reaction time (RT) in humans; in general, RT was prolonged as a function of target distance from the attended locus. However, a simple RT measurement does not readily 20 distinguish between a facilitation of sensory processing and the biasing of response and decision processes in this type of task. Thus, gradient effects in RT may have been due to response delays resulting from higher decision criteria for events occurring at a distance from the attended location. An additional confounding factor is that the RT method may cause the subject's attention to be partially diverted and divided rather 25 than strictly focused on the to-be-attended stimulus.

Event-related brain potentials (ERPs) have been used in an attempt to evaluate the spatial distribution of visual attention to possibly provide a partial solution to problems in prior attempts. It has been well established in the study of visual-spatial attention in humans that stimuli at an attended location elicit higher-amplitude ERP 30 components between 80 and 250 msec post-stimulus. There is good reason to believe that these enhanced ERP amplitudes reflect a facilitation of early visual processing in the sensory pathways (i. e. channels). The ERP methodology employed in a particular case examined how human observers distribute their sensory processing capacity

among the various elements of a visual display during fully focused attention, to investigate whether a spotlight or gradient effect could be detected. Stimulus in the left, right and midline visual fields were used. Attentional gradients were seen as progressive decrements in amplitudes of the ERPs to the lateral stimuli when attention 5 was directed in turn to evoking stimulus, to the midline, and to the opposite-side stimuli.

In summary, it may be concluded that simple flashes of light elicit a whole range of complex responses from the visual system relating to retinal potentials, subcortical potentials, primary-visual-cortex and associated area potentials, and generalized non- 10 specific responses of the cortex.

Various different types of flashing lights have been known to be used for providing visual alert or warning lights, and have employed incandescent lamps, rare gas discharge lamps and, more recently, light emitting diodes as an illumination means, with some associated control circuitry. However, each of these previous types 15 of illumination means has its disadvantages. Further, the design and operation of such previous types of flashing lights did not take into account the various factors such as flash rates and durations for optimizing the psychosensory perception of flashing light. Still further, the previous flashing light devices could not provide effective light output with low power consumption (i. e. efficiency) at desirable high flash rates, or could not 20 do so without severely sacrificing device power consumption and reliability of the light source, and thus could not provide reliable low power operation and were thus not suitable for use in portable lightweight battery powered equipment.

For example, while incandescent light sources have commonly been used in flashing warning lights, there is the problem that, typically, incandescent light sources 25 are not able to come to full brightness and to then cool off to extinction (i. e. turn on and off) within the higher optimum flash rate frequencies for attracting attention; the flashing character of tungsten-filament lamps is typically degraded significantly above flash rates of 9 fps. Furthermore, because of the inherent thermal inertia of incandescent light sources (once turned sufficiently on to emit light, there is a 30 significant delay in extinction to the off state) as shown in FIG. 1C, such light sources cannot provide flashes of relatively short duration, nor can such light sources provide adequate on-off contrast when operated at higher flash rates. As a consequence, incandescent light sources are not suitable for use as warning lights at those flash

rates and flash duration periods to which human visual perception is most sensitive but are constrained to use at lower frequencies and longer flash periods.

Still further, incandescent lamps are inefficient due to their emission of considerable energy at wavelengths outside the visual spectrum, and suffer inherent 5 increased power loss, thermal inertia and filament degradation when operated at higher intensity and/or flash rates. An incandescent flashing light with adequate intensity for outdoor use usually requires larger size batteries to compensate for the excessive power loss in the form of heat, thus rendering it impractical for applications requiring reasonably small size and light weight necessary for portability. Durability of 10 incandescent flashing lights is also degraded due to the thermal stress on the filament and mechanical shocks received by the filament.

Rare gas discharge lamps (e. g. Xenon, Argon flash tube lamps and strobes), while capable of operation at higher flash rates are, however, limited to extremely short flash durations which cannot be lengthened. Thus, such light sources are incapable of 15 longer flash duty cycle operation. Furthermore, rare gas discharge lamps are relatively expensive and must necessarily be energized with high voltages and currents, and thus flashing warning lights of this type require complex charging and discharging circuits and consume considerable power. Furthermore, a large amount of energy is required to produce the flashing action of a rare-gas lamp; it tends to deplete ordinary 20 batteries quickly if flashed at an optimal frequency of 3 to 12 Hz continuously such as that required by a warning light. Therefore, rare-gas discharge lights for extended flashing time are only feasible where a large power source is available, such as the utility power, or a power generator, but not in a portable application. Furthermore, being glass-encased, gas discharge flash tubes are susceptible to mechanical shock 25 damage and to gas-leakage rendering them inoperative.

Ordinary light emitting diodes (LEDs) are relatively durable mechanically and electrically (as long as their current supply is properly limited) and most readily lend themselves to low voltage-low current operation and electronic control for both flash rate frequency and duration. However such ordinary LEDs as have previously been 30 used as light sources in flashing warning lights were of insufficiently low light intensity output. Hence the use of such low luminosity light emitting sources in visual warning devices has been of limited effectiveness, being restricted to subdued light environments such as for indoor activities, or where the ambient or background light

level is quite low so that sufficient contrast can be obtained with the relatively dim illumination intensity of ordinary LEDs to render them visible against a background. Thus, ordinary LED flashers have only found wide application in toys, jewelry and other devices where visibility requirements are not critical. Examples of such prior devices 5 are found disclosed in U. S. patents nos. 3,786,246 and 3,812,614 (flying disc type toys); U. S. patent no. 4,308,572 (clothing ornament); U. S. patent no. 4,170,036 (jewelry); and U. S. patent no. 4,383,244 (skate wheel).

In order to be both effective and practical, a portable warning light should satisfy at least the following requirements:

10 1. Adequate visibility, and in an attention-getting manner. This involves considerations of various factors such as: the luminous intensity as well as the on-off contrast ratio of the light source; flash rate/frequency; and flash duration/period.

2. Controllability. This involves the relative ease of controlling the light source for effective flash rate frequency and flash duration.

15 3. Extended operating battery life. This is a critical factor and requires balancing the interdependent factors of the power available, the light output intensity, and the permissible weight of the device.

4. Durable. This requirement concerns the reliability of the device.

5. Light weight and small size. This requirement constrains the use of large and/or 20 heavy batteries and thus affects the available power, limiting permissible power consumption in order to achieve adequate operating life.

6. Cost. This is often of paramount concern since complex devices not only adversely affect economy in manufacture, but also the applicability of such devices to use by consumers.

25 Unfortunately, although numerous prior flashing light devices are known, these prior devices have failed to meet or satisfy all of the above-noted requirements for use in a portable flashing warning light.

Portable warning flashers have wide usefulness, one particularly useful application of a portable flashing warning light being as a bicycle or jogger warning 30 signal flasher for alerting vehicular traffic to the presence of bicycles and joggers. Bicycles are frequently ridden on or alongside heavily traveled motor vehicle thoroughfares. Similarly, joggers often run alongside roads and bicycle and jogging paths are often established alongside roads and highways, and may cross roads

frequently. In metropolitan areas where traffic is heavy and fast moving during morning and evening rush hours, joggers, pedestrians and bicycle riders are frequently found on and alongside streets, roads and highways during periods of heavy traffic since at these times children may be making their way to and from school, people may be

5 commuting to and from work on bicycles, and joggers often prefer to run during the morning and early evening hours due to cooler conditions at those times. Concomitant with the presence of pedestrians, joggers and bicyclists along vehicular roadways during the early morning and early evening is the fact that, especially during the darker winter months, the rising or setting sun is relatively low on the horizon at such times

10 so that natural outdoor ambient light levels may be low while still not being so dark as to require vehicle drivers to have their headlights on, making it difficult for drivers of motor vehicles to actually discern bicyclists, pedestrians and joggers until they are quite close. Similarly, at dawn and twilight, vision is difficult because of low natural light levels and because of the eyes' difficulty in adapting quickly to the changing from dark

15 to light and vice versa, along with the above-noted shifting of the eyes' spectral response at such times. Such factors, combined with the concentration demands placed upon drivers during heavy traffic conditions, make it difficult for drivers to see bicyclists, joggers and pedestrians along roadways during those times when it is most likely that they will be present, and thus there is a great need for a means of effectively

20 alerting drivers to the presence of bicyclists, joggers and pedestrians along roadways during darkness and semi-darkness.

To be effective, such an alert device should attract a driver's attention at as great a distance as possible from the bicyclist, jogger, etc., given the line of sight situation, so that the driver will have adequate notice and may take appropriate

25 precaution while still approaching and before arriving upon the bicyclist or jogger. This requires first and foremost that the alert signal attract the driver's attention, i. e. be visible, perceptible and noticeable so that the driver will be made aware thereby of the bicyclist's or jogger's presence as early as possible.

Various prior safety flasher light devices have been proposed along these lines.

30 Exemplary of such prior devices are those safety lights disclosed in U. S. patents nos. 4,423,473 and 4,451,871. In these devices, a penlight battery power supply is coupled to an ordinary LED mounted within a lensed reflector housing by means of a position sensitive mercury switch, so that, when the device is worn or carried, the position

sensitive switch will on account of sensing the wearer's movements connect power to the LED to cause intermittent bursts of light to be emitted thereby. It is described that because power is supplied only intermittently to the LED, the light source LED may be operated from a battery source which provides current to the light source LED in excess of its maximum current rating to provide light of greater intensity than is normally producible from such light source (i. e. an ordinary low luminosity LED). Such a device however does not produce flashes at any particular effective flash rate (apart from being responsive to the rhythm of the wearer's motions sensed thereby), nor of any particular flash duration and thus is not optimal for attracting attention, nor reliable 10 since it regularly will subject the LED to an overcurrent condition which, while perhaps brief, risks damaging the LED junction nevertheless should the mercury switch connection remain on for too long. Another motion-switched intermittently flashed safety light device is disclosed from U. S. patent no. 4,535,392.

In U. S. patent no. 4,523,258 there is disclosed a safety belt with flashing LEDs 15 for joggers in which an array of LEDs arranged along a reflective belt are connected to a battery-powered oscillator circuit including two separate oscillators, one oscillating at <1 to 5 Hz, and another oscillating at 3 Hz. Sets or subsets of the LEDs in the array are alternately driven by connecting these oscillators to opposite nodes of the array, such that one oscillator forwardly biases the LEDs and the other oscillator reversely 20 biases the LEDs, such that LEDs of different sets are driven only when forwardly biased and thus flash alternately. However, such a device is only suitable for low ambient light conditions.

In U. S. patent no. 4,819,135 there is shown a bicycle lighting device in which 25 strings of LEDs are mounted along the frame tubes of a bicycle and flashed in sequence to provide a broadside flashing triangular slow moving vehicle signal to motorists. U. S. patent no. 4,763,230 shows a string of LEDs adapted to be secured to the spokes of a bicycle wheel.

Other portable safety flasher lights are known from U. S. patents nos. 3,153,745; 3,840,853; and 4,323,879. Flashing or blinking signal light devices for 30 bicycles and other vehicles are also known from U. S. patents nos. 2,661,406; 3,764,976; 3,916,377; 3,974,369; 3,987,409; 4,019,171; 4,388,559; 4,550,305; 4,598,339; and 4,692,736.

Devices using flashing LEDs are also known from U. S. patents nos. 3,737,722;

4,228,484; and 4,228,485. U.S. patent no. 4,271,408 discloses an array of LEDs mounted on a reflectorized substrate to form a colored light source, for use in signs. U. S. patent no. 4,654,629 discloses a vehicle marker light for end-of-train equipment use having arrays of LEDs which are driven to be flashed at prescribed or different 5 flash repetition rates at night or during other low visibility conditions.

However, none of the known devices satisfactorily meet the myriad requirements for an effective portable safety warning flasher of high attention-getting visibility at low power consumption and light weight with low cost and high reliability, and thus there has remained a need for a device which can satisfy these requirements.

10

#### Disclosure of Invention

The present invention takes advantage of the unique characteristics of recently commercially available so-called "Superluminescent" or "Superbright" light-emitting diodes (otherwise known simply as "superluminescent diodes" and abbreviated hereinafter for convenience as "SLDs"). SLDs are known for example from U. S. patent 15 no. 4,634,928 and have semiconductor device constructions which provide relatively broad spectral width light output when operating at relatively high powers. Commercially available SLDs emit light at powers as high as 4-6 milliWatts or more in steady state, and are relatively inexpensive, not being very much more costly than ordinary low-luminosity LEDs. For example, the "Radio Shack" catalog lists as 20 available a 5,000 mcd SLD (no. 276-086), and a 2,000 mcd SLD rated at 20 milliAmp at 1.85VDC (no. 276-087) as well as a blinking high intensity GaAlAs device with 1,200 mcd output and an 8° viewing angle and rated at approximately 40 milliAmps at 1.7VDC (no. 276-020).

For purposes of the present description, a superluminescent light emitting diode 25 (SLD) may be defined as one which has a light output (luminosity) of 1,000 mcd or more at a nominal forward current of 20 milliAmperes (mA).

Furthermore, an SLD consumes only 20 mA to generate its rated nominal light output (above 1,000 mcd). Since light emitted from an SLD is generated by the quantum release of light energy by excited electrons at the P-N junction of the diode 30 (rather than by thermal radiation), its efficiency, while less than that of other electroluminescent devices, is still phenomenal especially when compared with conventional light sources since the light output spectrum of an SLD can be selected to fall completely within the visible range and the spectral bandwidth of the light output

can be varied to increase with increasing optical output power. Higher operating power can be achieved in a pulse mode, and pulsed radiation output power of 50 mW has been obtained from SLDs.

The present invention uses a unique double oscillation circuit to effect the 5 flashing of one or more SLDs. The present invention takes advantage of the short rise and fall time of an SLD, typically in a fraction of a microsecond; the present invention provides a novel method of pulsing an SLD between the full on and full off states in the attention getting frequencies of 3 to 12 Hz. The duty cycle of an SLD can be easily varied, preferably between 10 to 40%, to maintain a high on-off contrast ratio 10 which further enhances the perceptibility of the light. In general, the double oscillator circuit allows a low frequency pulse drive signal (3 Hz to 12 Hz) to "gate" a high frequency (1 kHz to 5 kHz) drive pulse train (Figure 2). By doing so, the emitted light appears to the human eye as 3 to 12 Hz flashes, while the SLD is actually being pulsed at the most efficient high frequency range (above 1 kHz) during the on-time of 15 the low frequency period. Since the human eye cannot resolve pulsing light above 30 Hz, the high frequency pulsing above 1 kHz occurring during the "on time" period of the low frequency duration will appear only as a continuous illumination within each low frequency pulse period.

The present invention can advantageously and easily be embodied and 20 implemented in a portable flashing safety warning light for use by bicyclists and joggers and provides high visibility at long range while consuming minimum power for thus achieving extended operating life in a reliable and effective manner. The present invention provides a safety warning light device that flashes at an attention getting rate with high luminosity, previously not feasible without severely sacrificing device power 25 consumption or reliability of the light source. Because of the extraordinary power efficiency achieved in accordance with the present invention, the present invention can be operated on ordinary dry cells, yet while achieving long operating battery life. This is one of the outstanding benefits of this invention, and previously not achieved.

#### Brief Description of the Drawings

30 The features and advantages of the present invention will be made more apparent from the following detailed description taken together with the accompanying drawing figures, in which:

FIGURES 1A, 1B and 1C respectively show a graphical comparison between

the characteristics of incandescent light sources and superluminescent diodes when flashed for short flash durations;

FIGURE 2 illustrates an exemplary signal waveform of a drive signal provided by the double oscillation circuit in accordance with the present invention;

5 FIGURE 3 is a graph illustrating the characteristics of a typical superluminescent diode;

FIGURE 4 is a schematic block circuit diagram of a preferred embodiment of the present invention;

FIGURES 5A through 5C show views of a portable bicycle safety flasher  
10 warning light in accordance with the present invention; and

FIGURES 6A and 6B are timing charts showing waveforms of drive signals for illuminating respective differently colored light sources in accordance with another aspect of the present invention.

#### **Modes for Carrying Out the Invention**

15 As shown in FIG. 1B, a superluminescent diode (SLD) can be easily driven from minimum to maximum luminous intensity when pulsed with a drive current having a pulse frequency of 3 to 12 Hz and a pulse duty cycle of 10 to 40%, in comparison with an incandescent light source (e. g. a tungsten filament lamp) which suffers from thermal inertia and is frequency limited with poor contrast characteristics between its  
20 on and off states. That is, the incandescent light source driven with a high frequency (3-12 Hz) pulsed DC voltage has the characteristic that it does not quickly attain a luminous state (i. e. lags) from an off state, does not reach maximum luminosity before the drive pulse voltage changes from on to off, and even more slowly changes from its reached maximum luminosity level to a light extinction level, so that on-off contrast  
25 of the light output is poor. This is why an incandescent lamp cannot provide adequate on-off contrast when flashed at higher rates.

On the other hand, SLDs operating at 3-12 Hz easily attain full-on luminosity and full-off darkness at duty cycles of 10-40% as shown, and thus can provide excellent contrast ratio between their on and off states, along with superior luminosity  
30 output levels in excess of 1,000 mcd. Suitable SLDs having various luminosity ratings and spectral range are commercially available at modest cost for use in a device according to the present invention. One SLD which has been used successfully is a GaAlAs/GaAs red SLD model no. GL5LR43 manufactured by Sharp Corporation of

Japan and rated for a luminous intensity of 600 minimum/1,199 maximum mcd (A rank)-1,200 minimum/2,400 maximum mcd (B rank) at a forward current of 20 mA, having peak emission at 660 nm with 20 nm radiation bandwidth per the manufacturer's specifications. Rated power dissipation is 110 mW, and peak forward current is rated at 300 ma at a duty ratio equal to 1/16 and pulse width equal to or less than 1 ms.

FIG. 2 illustrates graphically the concept of generating a series of high frequency pulses at e.g. 1 to 5 KHz and modulating or gating this high frequency pulse train on and off periodically in accordance with a second low frequency pulse signal at e. g. 3 to 12 Hz obtain a resultant low frequency pulse train in which each pulse of the resultant pulse train consists in turn of a train of high frequency pulses. It is seen that the pulse duration of each of the high frequency pulses falls within the approximate range of 0.2-1.0 msec, while the interpulse interval of the low frequency gating signal and of the resultant gated pulse trains is within the range of approximately 83.3 to 333 msec.

An important aspect of the present invention is a unique double oscillation circuit, which can be applied to take full advantage of the SLD(s)' ease of pulsing operation to further increase the overall device efficiency.

It is important to note that the maximum P-N junction temperature (rather than the average junction temperature) governs the performance of an SLD as to its average power dissipation and light output, while operating in the pulse mode. The lower the maximum junction temperature as a ratio to the average junction temperature, the greater the relative light luminosity, which results in lower power consumption for a given amount of light intensity, as depicted in the graph of Figure 3. As a rule of thumb, it is recommended that SLDs should be pulsed at 1 kHz or higher frequencies to minimize the ratio of maximum junction temperature to average junction temperature in order to maximize device efficiency. It is good practice, however, to keep the actual pulsing frequency of SLDs below 5 kHz to minimize "switching loss" of the power driver used to turn the SLD(s) on and off.

Shown in FIG. 4 is a double oscillator SLD flasher circuit which embodies the concept of the present invention. Basically, the double oscillator circuit allows a low frequency pulse drive signal (3 Hz to 12 Hz) to "gate" a high frequency (1 kHz to 5 kHz) drive pulse signal, in accordance with Figure 2. By doing so, the emitted light

from the SLD appears to the human eye as 3 to 12 Hz flashes, while the SLD is actually being pulsed at the most efficient high frequency rate (above 1 kHz) during the on-time of the low frequency gate signal period. Since the human eye cannot resolve pulsing light above 30 Hz, the high frequency pulsing above 1 kHz occurring during the 5 "on time" period of the low frequency gate signal duration will appear only as a continuous illumination within each low frequency gate pulse period.

As shown in FIG. 4, the present invention may preferably be embodied to include a battery source B1, a double pole-triple throw (2P3T) switch S1, one or a series of superluminescent diodes SLD1 to SLDn, a power driver PD, a low frequency 10 oscillator LFO and a high frequency oscillator HFO.

Power to the entire device is supplied conveniently by a set of ordinary dry cell batteries. As S1 is switched to the "Flash" position, battery power is applied from B1 to the low frequency oscillator LFO. The application of power to the low frequency oscillator LFO causes a low frequency pulse gating signal to be generated at the gate 15 signal output of LFO. For instance, Figure 4 indicates that an 8 Hz pulse gating signal of 25% duty ratio (31.25 ms on-time out of a pulse period of 125 ms) is generated.

This gating signal output from LFO is then fed directly into the power input of the high frequency oscillator HFO, and causes the high frequency oscillator HFO to oscillate at a predetermined high frequency (for example, 1 kHz at 50% duty ratio), 20 during the 31.25 ms of on time of the gating signal from the low frequency oscillator LFO.

The resultant gated oscillatory signal generated by the high frequency oscillator HFO resembles that which is depicted in Figure 2, and is used to energize the power driver PD. The power driver PD may be simply a solid state power switch (such as a 25 bipolar power transistor, a power MOSFET, etc.) which can be rapidly switched to turn the superluminescent diodes SLD1-SLDn on and off. The power driver PD switch can be driven in the "saturation" mode, such that power loss is minimized. The power driver PD can also incorporate a resistive element to effectively limit the peak current 30 to be drawn by the superluminescent diodes SLD1-SLDn below the maximum rated current.

Therefore, in the example depicted in FIG. 4, the result of turning S1 to the "Flash" position is to generate an eye-catching high brightness flashing light signal which is perceived by the human eye to be flashing at a flash rate of 8 Hz with a crisp

contrast obtained by an apparent 25% duty ratio, while the superluminescent diodes SLD1-SLDn are actually each being flashed at a visually imperceptible high flash frequency of 1 kHz at 50% duty cycle, which is a much more efficient operating condition than the lower 8 Hz apparent flash rate perceived.

5 Another function of the device can be achieved by turning S1 to the "Steady On" position. The high frequency oscillator HFO then receives power directly from the battery source B1. Thus, the high frequency oscillator HFO will then continuously oscillate over the entire period of time switch S1 remains in the "steady on" position, regardless of the gating signal of the low frequency oscillator LFO. Since human eye  
10 10 cannot resolve visual signals above 30 Hz, this operation therefore provides an apparently steady continuous light to the human eye, while the superluminescent diode(s) is actually flashing at a high frequency where power dissipation is minimized.

The details of the high frequency oscillator HFO and the low frequency oscillator LFO are not otherwise depicted because many oscillator configurations can be used  
15 15 for this purpose and the construction of such oscillators will be well within the capabilities of those possessing ordinary skill in the art. It should be noted, however, that in view of the low power consumption and manufacturing cost considerations, oscillator configurations based on one or two discrete transistors are preferred. Furthermore, using known techniques for selecting circuit components and operating  
20 20 parameters, flash rate and duration may be easily varied and optimized as desired, e. g. to provide abrupt short pulses with interpulse intervals selected to optimize the ability of the eye to perceive the flashes in accordance with psychosensory precepts as discussed above. Therefore, it should be understood that the parameters described above are merely illustrative of effective operation of the present invention, and that  
25 25 the invention admits of various implementations and modification within the scope thereof.

As depicted in FIG. 4, a single superluminescent diode or a multitude of SLDs can be used for this device. The use of multiple SLDs involves balancing the nominally increased power consumed by multiple light sources against the benefit of  
30 30 increased luminous output obtained. However, because the mode of operating the SLD at a high frequency described above is highly efficient, multiple SLDs can be used without substantial sacrifice in battery life.

Due to the highly directional emission nature and small size of the SLD(s), the

present invention can be implemented such that multiple SLDs can be arrayed in different geometric shapes with uniform light distribution. This flexibility is useful in creating warning lights which convey specific meanings by specific geometric shapes. For example, a multitude of SLDs can be grouped to outline a triangular shape to

5 warn motorists of a slow moving vehicle.

The present invention can be used with multiple SLDs of a single emission color or with multiple SLDs of different emission colors. When groups of SLDs of different emission colors are used, these groups of differently colored SLDs can be turned on and off simultaneously to produce, by the additive photonic light emission effected

10 thereby, a color different from that emitted by any of the SLDs singly. Furthermore, groups of multiple color SLDs can be operated in such a way that each color group of SLDs are turned on and off simultaneously and sequentially in a manner that produces leading and trailing effects in combination with the chosen colors. In this way, even greater spectral width of the light output can be obtained, compensating for the

15 spectral shift in the eye's response to light as may occur at twilight and dawn, and providing an enhanced visually perceptible effect for attracting the attention of observers.

FIGS. 5A through 5C depict a possible practical implementation of the flashing safety warning light according to the present invention. A particular implementation in

20 the form of a bicycle safety flasher light 10 might consist of two SLDs, an electronic circuit board, and a battery holder housing a pair of AA alkaline batteries (not shown), all enclosed in a water proof package 20. A reflector (not shown) is placed behind the SLDs to reflect side and rear emissions to the front, while a fresnel lens 30 is placed in front of the two SLDs to disperse the emitted light uniformly. A three position switch

25 40 is provided to facilitate selecting the "Off", "Steady On" and "Flash" modes of the device. A visor 50 is located above the fresnel lens 30 to block out ambient light in order to enhance the contrast under various ambient light conditions.

Using two 2,000 mcd SLDs, this particular implementation of the present invention as shown in FIGS. 5A-5C provides a high intensity rapidly flashing light

30 output having visibility up to 1.6km (1 mile) distance at night, with battery life of over 200 hours of continuous operation, using two AA alkaline batteries for power. The device weighs no more than 0.13kg (4.5 oz.), with dimensions of approximately 3.3cm (1.3in) H x 3.3cm (1.3in) D x 6.3cm (2.5in) L and is only 68.7cm<sup>3</sup> (4.225 in<sup>3</sup>) in volume.

The unit 10 can be for example clamped to the rear of a bicycle seat post or otherwise mounted or worn so as to present the light flashes emitted therefrom to the visual range of sight of motor vehicle drivers following behind and coming upon the bicycle rider, thereby giving drivers clear and early warning of the presence of the slower moving bicycle ahead, and this visual warning will be accomplished at a distance far greater than that which might occur merely from reflection of the vehicle headlights on a bicycle rear reflector since this latter warning will only occur when the fast moving vehicle approaches to close proximity to (i. e. within its headlight range of) the bicyclist.

FIGS. 6A and 6B are timing charts showing the relation between two drive pulse signals R and G applied respectively to two respective (or groups of respective) different color-emitting SLDs, for providing unique color visual effects in accordance with a further aspect of the invention. It should be understood that the pulses of signals R and G may preferably in turn consist of gated trains of high frequency pulses as in the drive technique described previously, or each of the depicted pulses of signals R and G may be discrete high frequency pulses. An important aspect of the present invention is that, as noted previously, it is not limited to flashing SLDs of only a single color. Rather, it is possible, by juxtaposing two or three SLDs (or groups of SLDs) of different colors and turning each differently colored SLD (or group) on consecutively or simultaneously, one can achieve a wide variety of colors and luminosities. And where high visibility over a long distance is not required, these techniques are not limited to SLDs but may also be applied in driving ordinary low-luminosity LEDs to obtain similar visual effects.

For example, with reference to the timing charts in FIGS. 6A and 6B, when an e. g. red emitting SLD is juxtaposed with an SLD of a different emission color, e. g. a green emitting SLD, and the red SLD is turned on (e. g. supplied with a gated train of high frequency pulses or with a single long low frequency pulse) an observer will perceive red light being emitted therefrom. However, if, just prior to turning off the red SLD, the green SLD is turned on, both red and green light will be then emitted simultaneously by the respectively illuminated SLDs, and the combined two primary color wavelength emissions of red and green light will, if the SLDs are juxtaposed sufficiently close to one another that their respective emissions are also juxtaposed and if their respective luminosities are substantially equal, be perceived as a single emission of yellow or amber light, i. e. the additive sum of the primary red and green

colored light, effecting a change in the color of emitted light perceived by the observer from red to yellow, as shown in FIGS. 6A and 6B. Then in time, when the signal driving the red SLD goes low (i. e. to zero or below the emission threshold of the SLD) the green SLD will remain turned on, effecting a change in the color of the 5 emitted light perceived by the observer from yellow to green.

Furthermore, it is believed that the effect of the changing colors of emitted light effects in this manner are perceived by the observer more dramatically or psychedelically due to the attributes of image retention of images perceived moments before and of complementary color after-effects in the human visual perception 10 system. This psychedelic color change of a single light source (i. e. closely juxtaposed SLDs) provides an enhancement in attracting attention to the flashing light source, making for an unusually effective visual warning light device. It will be appreciated that the different drive signals may be obtained in known fashion by various means well within the capabilities of those of ordinary skill in the art given the present description, 15 for example by providing a pair of high and low frequency oscillators HFO and LFO and offsetting the relative timing thereof to obtain pulse overlap in the drive signals applied to the respective power drivers of the different colored SLDs. Still further, more than two colors of SLDs may be juxtaposed, for example red, green and blue and other effects obtained. Even further, the amount of signal overlap of the respective 20 drive signals may be varied in order to vary the duration of each perceived color, e. g. to make one color be perceived as more dominant, or the duration of the pulses applied to different SLDs may be varied in order to, for example, make one color be perceived as more prominent.

#### Industrial Applicability

25 Furthermore, because of the combination of high luminosity afforded by the utilization of SLDs, the novel drive techniques implemented herein therefor and the tailoring of the flash rate and duration made possible by the present invention, the flashing light output signal from the present invention may be easily optimized for attracting attention in a manner offering a significant optical or visual effect 30 enhancement over conventional warning lights, in accordance with psychosensory precepts, while providing a compact, simple low cost flashing safety warning light device having substantially improved reliability and long operating life with inexpensive low voltage battery power.

The present invention is amenable to various implementations for flashing and non-flashing safety warning lights, both portable and otherwise. One possible implementation is as an "electronic flare", e. g. for disabled vehicles. Another possible implementation is as a substitute for the incandescent "blinker" lights as are commonly mounted on saw-horse stands for marking hazards and construction areas along roadways, with the benefit of extended operating life and reliability. And as noted above, portable safety flashers are also usable by pedestrians and joggers for alerting motorists to their presence on and alongside roadways. It is contemplated that the flashing safety warning light according to the present invention may be implemented in various different embodiments without departing from the scope of the invention, which is intended to be limited only by the appended claims.

**CLAIMS**

1. A flashing safety warning light, comprising:  
light source means comprising at least one superiuminescent light emitting diode;  
high frequency oscillator means operably connected with the light source means for  
generating an oscillatory drive signal and providing said oscillatory drive signal to the  
light source means at a high frequency such as to cause the light source to be flashed  
thereby in accordance with said oscillatory drive signal at a visually imperceptible flash  
rate such that said light source when so driven with said oscillatory drive signal  
appears to be constantly illuminated; and  
low frequency oscillator means operably connected with said high frequency oscillator  
means for providing a gating signal having periodic on and off states at a low visually  
perceptible frequency to the high frequency oscillator for causing the high frequency  
oscillator to generate and provide said oscillatory drive signal to said light source  
means only during periods of said gating signal when said gating signal has an on  
state and for causing generation of said oscillatory drive signal by said high frequency  
oscillator to be inhibited during periods of said gating signal when said gating signal  
has an off state, for thereby causing said light source to be illuminated and  
extinguished at a visually perceptible flash rate.
2. The flashing safety warning light according to claim 1, further comprising  
power driving means operably connected between the high frequency oscillator means  
and the light source means for switching a drive current supplied to said light source  
means on and off in accordance with said oscillatory drive signal.
3. The flashing safety warning light according to claim 1, wherein the oscillatory  
drive signal is a pulse signal having a frequency between 1 and 5 KHz.
4. The flashing safety warning light according to claim 3, wherein the oscillatory  
drive signal has a pulse period of between 0.2 to 1.0 milliseconds.
5. The flashing safety warning light according to claim 1, wherein the gating  
signal is a pulse signal having a frequency between 3 and 12 Hz.
6. The flashing safety warning light according to claim 5, wherein the gating  
signal has a pulse period of between 83.3 to 333 milliseconds.
7. The flashing safety warning light according to claim 5, wherein the gating  
signal has a pulse duty cycle of between 10 to 60%.
8. The flashing safety warning light according to claim 1, further comprising

switching means for selectively switching the high frequency oscillator means continuously on regardless of the state of the gating signal, for thereby continuously providing the oscillatory drive signal to the light source means.

9. The flashing safety warning light according to claim 1, wherein the light source means comprises at least two superluminescent diodes each having a different emission spectral color, and wherein each of said superluminescent diodes is driven, at least during a part of each period of the gating signal, simultaneously by the oscillatory driving signal for producing an additively colored light output, differing in color from that of each individual superluminescent diode, from said light source means.

10. A method of flashing a superluminescent light emitting diode, comprising:  
driving a light source consisting of at least one superluminescent light emitting diode with an oscillatory drive signal at a high frequency for illuminating and extinguishing said superluminescent light emitting diode at a visually imperceptible rate;  
15 and

gating the oscillatory drive signal on and off in accordance with respective on and off states of a gating signal having a visually perceptible low gating frequency for causing the superluminescent light emitting diode to be illuminated and extinguished by the oscillatory drive signal at the visually perceptible flash rate of the gating signal.

20 11. The method according to claim 10, wherein the oscillatory drive signal is a pulse signal having a frequency between 1 and 5 KHz.

12. The method according to claim 11, wherein the oscillatory drive signal has a pulse period of between 0.2 to 1.0 milliseconds.

25 13. The method according to claim 10, wherein the gating signal is a pulse signal having a frequency between 3 and 12 Hz.

14. The method according to claim 13, wherein the gating signal has a pulse period of between 83.3 to 333 milliseconds.

15. The method according to claim 13, wherein the gating signal has a pulse duty cycle of between 10 to 60%.

30 16. The method according to claim 10, wherein the light source consists of at least two superluminescent diodes each having a different emission spectral color, and wherein each of said superluminescent diodes is driven, at least during a part of each period of the gating signal, simultaneously by the oscillatory driving signal for producing

an additively colored light output, differing in color from that of each individual superluminescent diode, from said light source.

17. A portable flashing safety warning light, comprising:

light source means comprising at least one superluminescent light emitting diode;

high frequency oscillator means operably connected with the light source means for generating an oscillatory drive signal and providing said oscillatory drive signal to the light source means at a high frequency such as to cause the light source to be flashed thereby in accordance with said oscillatory drive signal at a visually imperceptible flash rate such that said light source when so driven with said oscillatory drive signal appears to be constantly illuminated;

low frequency oscillator means operably connected with said high frequency oscillator means for providing a gating signal having periodic on and off states at a low visually perceptible frequency to the high frequency oscillator for causing the high frequency oscillator to generate and provide said oscillatory drive signal to said light source means only during periods of said gating signal when said gating signal has an on state and for causing generation of said oscillatory drive signal by said high frequency oscillator to be inhibited during periods of said gating signal when said gating signal has an off state, for thereby causing said light source to be illuminated and extinguished at a visually perceptible flash rate;

power driving means operably connected between the high frequency oscillator means and the light source means for switching a drive current supplied to said light source means on and off in accordance with said oscillatory drive signal;

switching means for selectively switching the high frequency oscillator means continuously on regardless of the state of the gating signal, for thereby continuously providing the oscillatory drive signal to the light source means; and

housing means for enclosing the light source means, high frequency oscillator means, low frequency oscillator means, power driver means and a battery power supply source therefor, said switching means being mounted on said housing means.

18. The portable flashing safety warning light according to claim 17, wherein the housing means is provided with a reflector positioned behind the light source means.

19. The portable flashing safety warning light according to claim 17, wherein the

housing means is provided with a lens in front of the light source means, a visor being provided above said lens.

20. The portable flashing safety warning light according to claim 17, wherein the housing means is provided with means for clamping the housing means to a bicycle.

5 21. The portable flashing safety warning light according to claim 17, wherein the gating signal is a pulse signal having a frequency between 3 and 12 Hz and a pulse duty cycle of between 10 to 60%.

22. The portable flashing safety warning light according to claim 17, wherein the oscillatory drive signal is a pulse signal having a frequency between 1 and 5 KHz.

10 23. The portable flashing safety warning light according to claim 17, wherein the light source means comprises at least two superluminescent diodes each having a different emission spectral color, and wherein each of said superluminescent diodes is driven, at least during a part of each period of the gating signal, simultaneously by the oscillatory driving signal for producing an additively colored light output, differing 15 in color from that of each individual superluminescent diode, from said light source means.

24. A safety warning light, comprising:

light source means comprising at least one superluminescent light emitting diode; and

20 high frequency oscillator means operably connected with the light source means for generating an oscillatory direct current drive signal and providing said oscillatory drive signal to the light source means at a sufficiently high frequency as to cause the light source to be flashed thereby in accordance with said oscillatory drive signal at a visually imperceptible flash rate such that said light source when so driven 25 with said oscillatory drive signal appears to be constantly illuminated.

25. The safety warning light according to claim 24, further comprising power driving means operably connected between the high frequency oscillator means and the light source means for switching a drive current supplied to said light source means on and off in accordance with said oscillatory drive signal.

30 26. The safety warning light according to claim 24, wherein the oscillatory drive signal is a pulse signal having a frequency between 1 and 5 KHz.

27. The safety warning light according to claim 26, wherein the oscillatory drive signal has a pulse period of between 0.2 to 1.0 milliseconds.

28. The safety warning light according to claim 24, further comprising switching means for selectively switching the high frequency oscillator means continuously on for thereby continuously providing the oscillatory drive signal to the light source means.

29. The safety warning light according to claim 24, wherein the light source means comprises at least two superluminescent diodes each having a different emission spectral color, and wherein each of said superluminescent diodes is driven simultaneously by the oscillatory driving signal for producing an additively colored light output, differing in color from that of each individual superluminescent diode, from said light source means.

10 30. A method of driving a superluminescent light emitting diode, comprising:

driving a light source consisting of at least one superluminescent light emitting diode with an oscillatory direct current drive signal at a sufficiently high frequency for illuminating and extinguishing said superluminescent light emitting diode at a visually imperceptible rate such that said light source when so driven with said 15 oscillatory drive signal appears to be constantly illuminated.

31. The method according to claim 30, wherein the oscillatory drive signal is a pulse signal having a frequency between 1 and 5 KHz.

32. The method according to claim 31, wherein the oscillatory drive signal has a pulse period of between 0.2 to 1.0 milliseconds.

20 33. The method according to claim 30, wherein the light source consists of at least two superluminescent diodes each having a different emission spectral color, and wherein each of said superluminescent diodes is driven simultaneously by the oscillatory driving signal for producing an additively colored light output, differing in color from that of each individual superluminescent diode, from said light source.

25 34. A portable safety light, comprising:

light source means comprising at least one superluminescent light emitting diode;

a battery power source; and

30 high frequency oscillator means operably connected between the battery power source and the light source means for generating an oscillatory drive current and providing said oscillatory drive current to the light source means at a sufficiently high frequency as to cause the light source to be flashed thereby in accordance with said oscillatory drive current at a visually imperceptible flash rate such that said light

source when so driven with said oscillatory drive signal appears to be constantly illuminated;

switching means for selectively switching the high frequency oscillator means continuously on for thereby continuously providing the oscillatory drive current 5 to the light source means; and

housing means for enclosing the light source means, high frequency oscillator means, switching means and battery power source, said switching means being mounted on said housing means.

35. The portable safety light according to claim 34, wherein the housing means 10 is provided with a reflector positioned behind the light source means.

36. The portable safety warning light according to claim 34, wherein the housing means is provided with a lens in front of the light source means and a visor provided above said lens.

37. The portable safety light according to claim 34, wherein the housing means 15 is provided with means for clamping the housing means to a bicycle.

38. The portable safety light according to claim 34, wherein the oscillatory drive current is a pulse current having a frequency between 1 and 5 KHz.

39. The portable safety light according to claim 34, wherein the light source means comprises at least two superluminescent diodes each having a different 20 emission spectral color, and wherein each of said superluminescent diodes is driven simultaneously by the oscillatory driving current for producing an additively colored light output, differing in color from that of each individual superluminescent diode, from said light source means.

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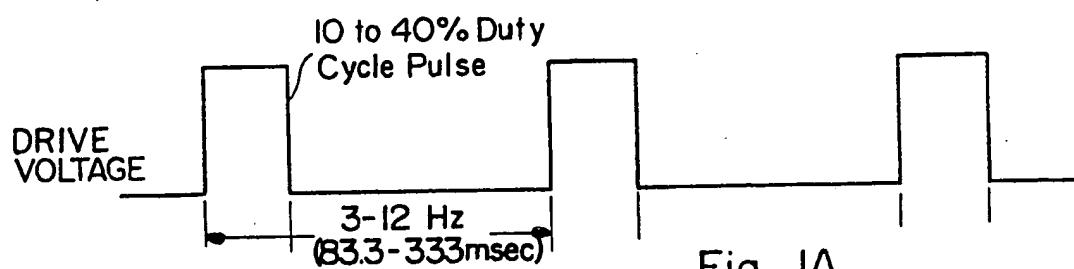
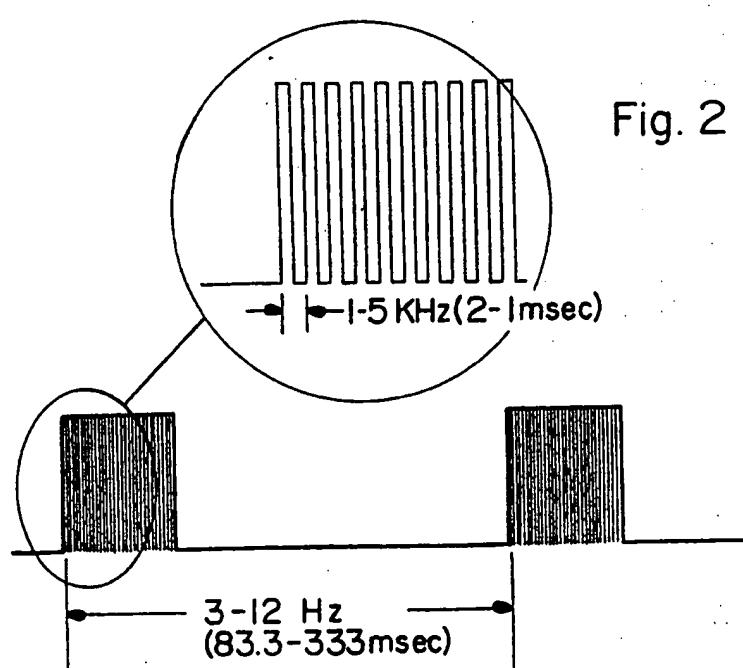
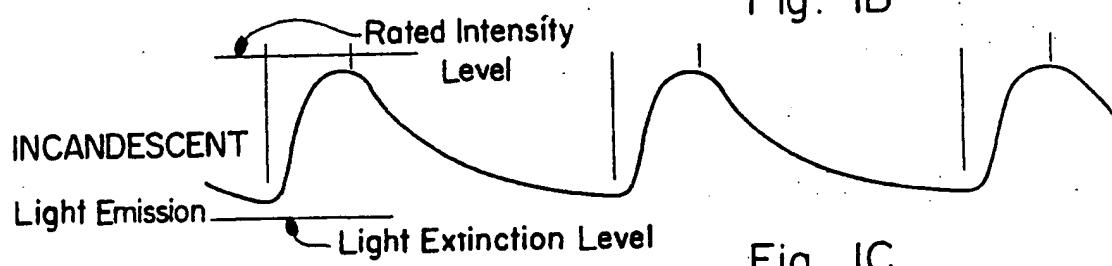
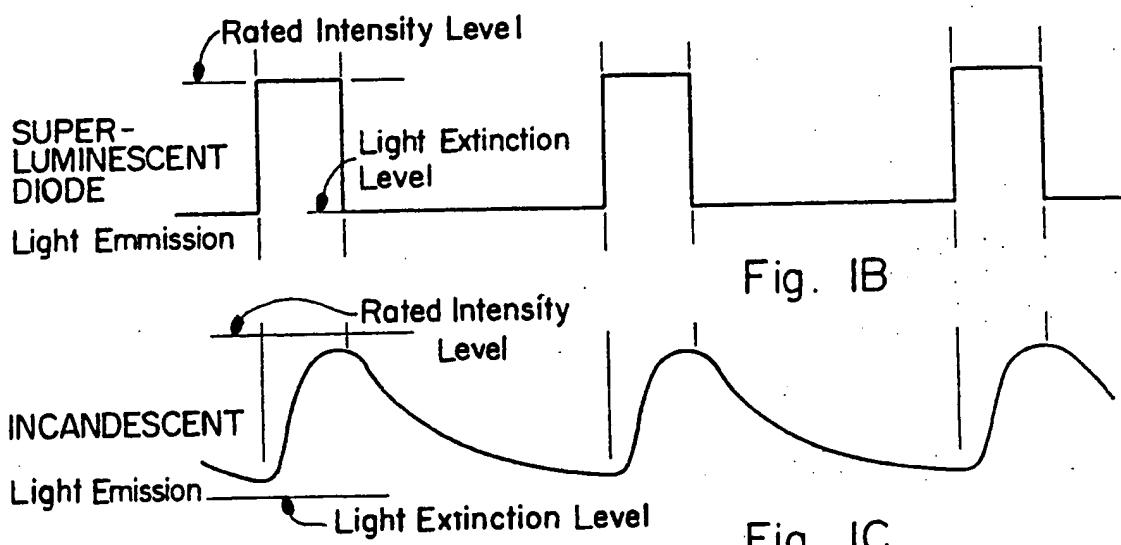


Fig. 1A



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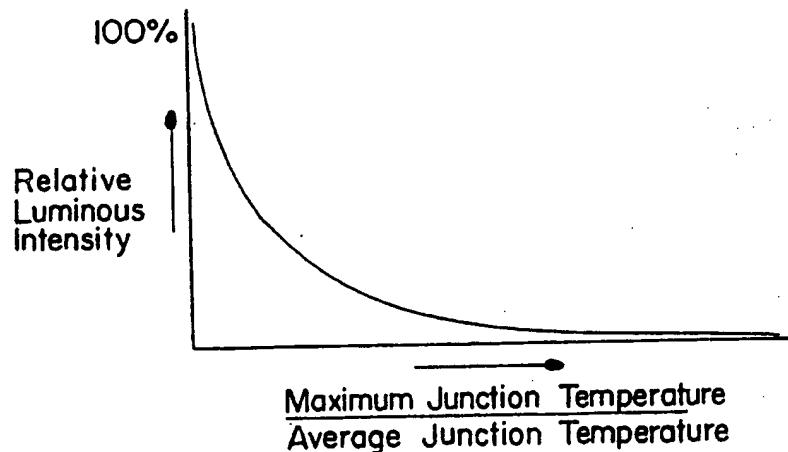


Fig. 3

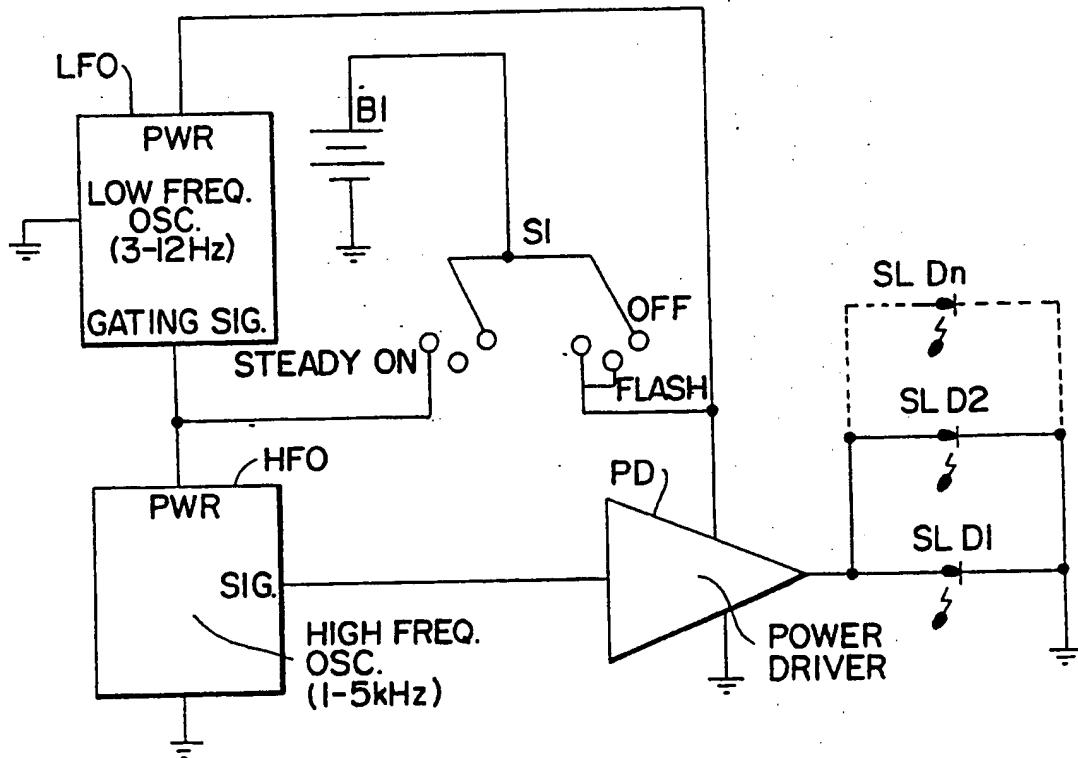


Fig. 4

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Fig. 5A

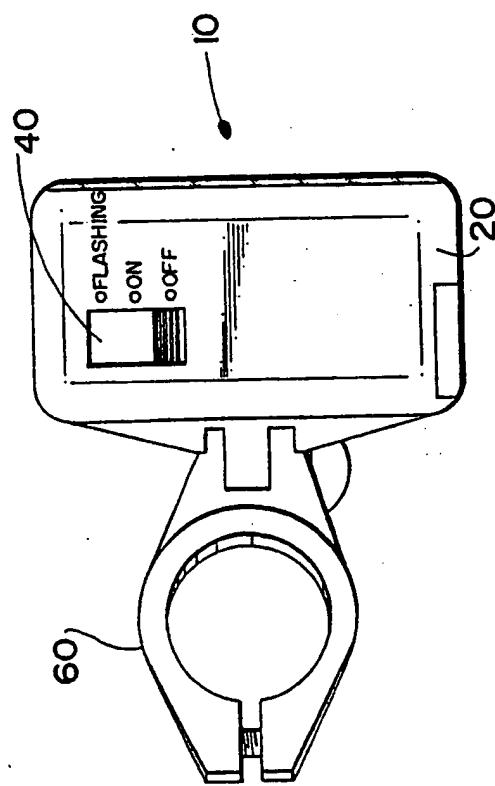


Fig. 5C

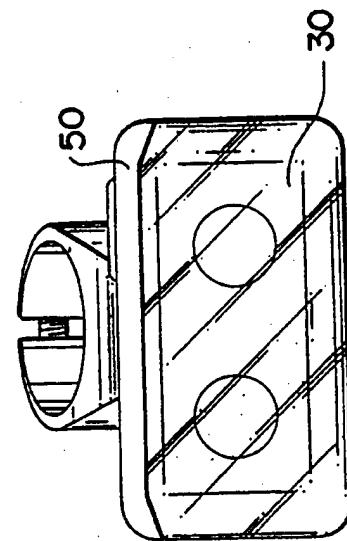
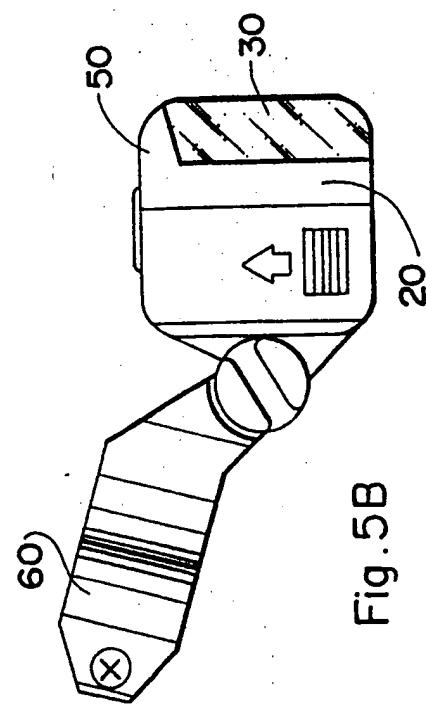


Fig. 5B



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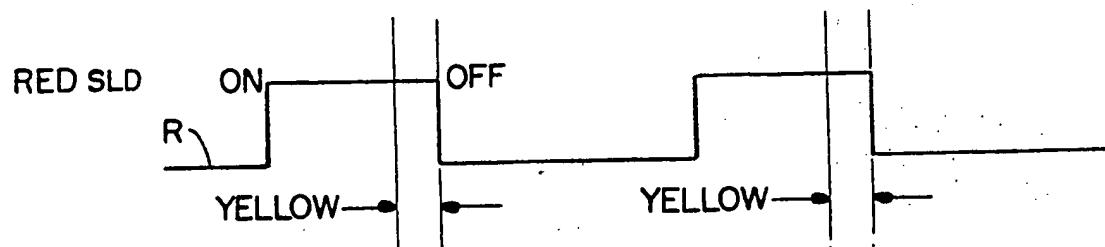


Fig. 6A

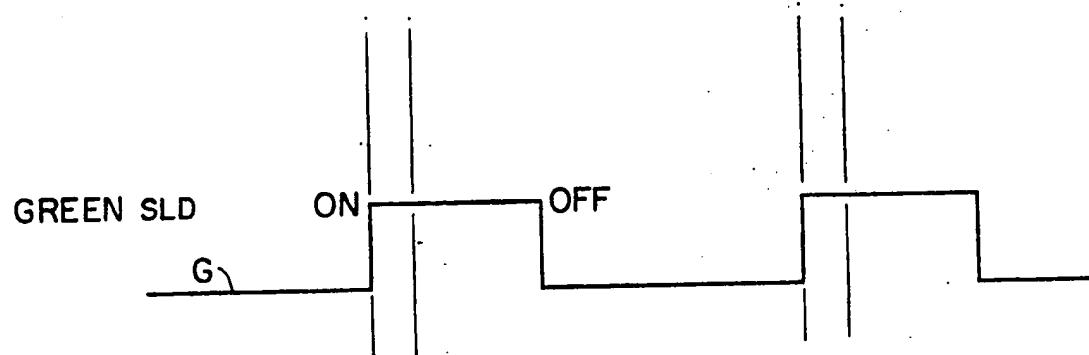


Fig. 6B

# INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No. PCT/US90/05776

## I. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER (if several classification symbols apply, indicate all) <sup>3</sup>

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both National Classification and IPC

IPC (5) : G08B 5/00, 23/00; G09G 3/14

U.S. CL : 340/331, 321, 762, 782, 908.1, 815.03; 362/800; 315/200A

## II. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum Documentation Searched <sup>4</sup>

Classification System	Classification Symbols
U.S.	340/331, 321, 762, 782, 907-908.1, 815.03; 362/800; 315/200A
Documentation Searched other than Minimum Documentation to the Extent that such Documents are Included in the Fields Searched <sup>5</sup>	

## III. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT <sup>14</sup>

Category <sup>6</sup>	Citation of Document, <sup>15</sup> with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages <sup>17</sup>	Relevant to Claim No. <sup>17</sup>
X	US,A 3,965,468 (BRONSON) 22 June 1976 See the entire document.	10-16, 24-39
Y,P	US,A 4,904,998 (NIIMI) 27 February 1990 See the entire document.	10-16, 24-39
A	US,A 4,654,629 (BEZOS ET AL) 31 March 1987 See the entire document.	1-39
A	US,A 4,271,408 (TESHIMA ET AL) 02 June 1981 See the entire document.	1-39
Y	US,A 4,634,928 (FIGUEROA ET AL) 06 January 1987 See the entire document.	1-39

\* Special categories of cited documents: <sup>15</sup>

"A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance  
"E" earlier document but published on or after the international filing date  
"L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)  
"O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means  
"P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

"T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention

"X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step

"Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art.

"Z" document member of the same patent family

## IV. CERTIFICATION

Date of the Actual Completion of the International Search <sup>8</sup>

05 DECEMBER 1990

Date of Mailing of the International Search Report <sup>9</sup>

07 FEB 1991

International Searching Authority <sup>10</sup>

ISA/US

Signature of Authorized Officer

ROBERT W. GOC-HO  
INTERNATIONAL DIVISION

IN DONNIE L. CROSLAND *Nguyen*